

disaffection—together with the existence of actual rebellion, and the expectation of a general rising in Lower Canada, emboldened a portion of the minority to rise in rebellion in this Province, in the hope of achieving the overthrow of the Government with foreign assistance.

Is it because reformers, or a portion of them, can command the sympathies of the United States, and of Lower Canadian rebels, that the internal affairs of a British colony must be conducted so as to please them? Where would the colonial government have looked for support and defence, in its time of real danger, had proscription, and discouragement, and disregard, been the portion of those who had shewn, at the elections, that they were willing to sacrifice a portion of popular influence, to the great object of retaining British connection.

How painfully must such men be excited, at reading, in Lord Durham's report, what appears to be a justification of the course taken by the disaffected, without one word of approval to those who risked and endured so much in defence of British supremacy. In what manner, we ask, did the dominant party make use of the occasion, to persecute or disable the whole body of their political opponents? Who were the numbers of perfectly innocent men thrown into prison, and who suffered in person, property, and character? And what severe laws were passed in *Upper Canada*, under colour of which, individuals very generally esteemed, were punished without any form of trial?